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INTERVIEWING AND SERVICE

Marginal Column By DAVID VITAL

THE election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 was the beginning of a long period of Republican dominance in American politics. With relatively brief interruptions — the presidential election of 1876, the election of Grover Cleveland in 1892 and 1896, and the election of Woodrow Wilson in 1912 — the Republicans ruled for 73 years down to the election of Franklin Roosevelt in 1932. What in European terms would be a long period of Republican hegemony was the child of civil war and an ensuing period of peace with the country still trying to adjust to the new machines of the modern industrial age. Cleveland's election, first in 1892 and then again in 1896, were freakish and due to temporary shifts in the political sands. Wilson too would never have been elected had Theodore Roosevelt not split the party in 1912. The Democratic victory in Tuesday's election suggests that the Republicans' return to power is not as likely as that of Cleveland in 1892, merely the product of the American public's wish to pause and catch its breath after twenty years of Democratic domination. So it seems today, though a clearer verdict will have to wait till 1968.

Why the Republicans defeat? For it must be clear more as a defeat for the Democrats than as a victory for the Democrats (which even statistically is only impressive in the House). A party which comes into power after a long period of opposition, headed by one of the most popular presidents in American history, is the party of the great political boom of a boom. It can hire and fire, make and unmake legislation, ignore precedent and commission, and really cut a new path through the domestic and even the foreign political jungle to any goal it chooses. Indeed, that is what is expected of it and what it is elected to do. But it has disappointed expectations and no amount of harking back to precedent and talk of "restoring the balance" of off-year elections can gloss over that fact.

Significantly, the new boom was very much in evidence in foreign relations. The Korean war was ended, the Cuban missile crisis was averted, the Suez Canal was wracked despite all Mr. Dulles could do, but enough was saved at the London conference for the administration to be credited with a most important diplomatic achievement. The action in Guatemala did not add much to American prestige in Latin America or liberal Europe, but more voters at home cheered than booed. The downfall of Nikita Khrushchev, the agreement on the Suez base, the Indo-Pakistani pact and the Iraqi readiness to accept American arms and advisers are all, though in varying degrees, victories for the Secretary of State. American spokesmen have talked tougher language to foreigners than has been heard perhaps since the days of McKinley. Some foreigners may have doubts about the wisdom of that or that piece of policy, but most voting and non-voting Americans have probably given high marks to the President and his Secretary for their work abroad.

But at home the drive and leadership were missing. The most important measure of the two years was neither presidential nor Congressional, but the Supreme Court's ruling on segregation. The administration's weakness over McCarthy was typical and where it did show some strength it tended to be over issues like farm prices, which could easily be interpreted as by Democrats as the rich men's attempt to squeeze the poor. The weakness was not even altogether unintentional for President Eisenhower said from the first that his purpose was to administer as a Congress, not to legislate, a la Roosevelt. But the result was to permit too many old-fashioned Republicans to return to their hardline origins. He allowed the tide of old bills to pass, giving the several states and incidentally private interests a good deal of relief. After that it was all too easy to say that they were still the bad old Republicans of the 1950s. At the height of American power and prosperity there are five million unemployed. The Republicans had two years to restore their public. They missed their chance and failed to regain the confidence of the man who matters in an election, the independent voter.

Jerusalem, November 4.

U.J.A. AT WORK

Tomorrow's issue of this paper carries special features on the United Jewish Appeal, as well as profiles on the 30 member United Jewish Appeal Study Mission now visiting the country.

Be sure of your copy — see The Jerusalem Post for Friday, from your regular newsdealer today.

BANK HADOAR

The sole authorized institution handling all financial transactions of the National Insurance Institute
Welcomes
the representation of the
International Committee
For National Insurance
and expresses the hope that its meetings will be crowned with success.

Azmi Dies During UN Debate on Bat Galim

NEW YORK, Wednesday. — The Security Council President, M. Henri Hoppenot, tonight adjourned the debate on the Bat Galim incident indefinitely, following the fatal collapse of the Egyptian delegate, Dr. Mahmoud Azmi at the Council table.

Dr. Azmi was speaking for the second time in the resumed afternoon session of the debate when he picked up a glass of water, and then fell forward onto the horseshoe-shaped conference table.

The Egyptian source said that Dr. Azmi was suffering from heart trouble complicated by diabetes.

Azmi was given first aid by Dr. Mounir A. Tawfik of the Israeli delegation, before he was removed to the clinic. He died without regaining consciousness.

The Egyptian delegate's collapse interrupted a discussion in which the Israeli delegate, Mr. Abba Eban, denounced the Egyptian charges against the vessel as fraudulent and urged the Council to order the immediate release of the Bat Galim and its crew.

The American, British and New Zealand delegates, however, all spoke in favour of returning the dispute to the Israel-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Commission, with a request that a report be submitted as soon as possible.

Mr. Eban told the Council that figures quoted by Egypt in her report of October 14 on the passage of ships through the Suez Canal amount to a confession of guilt that only an insignificant trickle of ships were going through to Israel.

He urged the Egyptian version of the Bat Galim incident "mendacious" and asked the Council to regard the Egyptian charges as null and void, to order the immediate release of the vessel and crew, and allow Israeli ships to pass through the Suez Canal.

To Examine Deadlock
The Council convened today to consider for the second time Israel's complaint in connection with the seizure of the Bat Galim by the Egyptian forces on September 24. The Council President, M. Henri Hoppenot, explained that the meeting was not called to discuss the substance of the question but rather to examine the deadlock in the Mixed Armistice Commission's efforts to resolve the incident.

Mr. Eban said that there was not a "single shred of evidence" to support the Egyptian allegations that the Bat Galim was fired on by a group of Egyptian fishing boats, killing two fishermen. He declared that Egypt's charges were "a complete fabrication" and that the ship was "retreated" from her allegation by "extracting" a report on the incident by Maj. Gen. R. L. M. Burslem, the British Trade Representative in Egypt.

It would be a grave matter, Mr. Eban continued, for the Council to attempt to resolve such (Egyptian) obstruction — not only of the armistice proceedings but of its own business.

Mr. Eban said "The Security Council might find it hard to believe, but this is an account of judgment and an attempt to reduce the Mixed Armistice Commission to a mockery."

He refused Egypt's contention that the Bat Galim was fired on by a group of Egyptian fishing boats, saying that the question was whether the ship was fired on by a group of Egyptian fishing boats, saying that the question was whether the ship was fired on by a group of Egyptian fishing boats.

Advising Mr. Eban, Azmi said "We have no aggressive intent, but for the moment there is no peace. He pounded his desk and said to the Israeli representative, 'We will not make war on you, but we are not discussing peace.'"

Both Azmi and Malik told the Council that they had no knowledge of the report of the U.N. Observers' findings on the Bat Galim investigation. The MAC, as mentioned by Mr. Eban, and they suggested that the Council should wait for the formal MAC report before taking any action.

US Rejects Arab Protest Regarding Lawson Ceremony

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UPI). — The State Department today rejected an Arab request to modify arrangements for the presentation of credentials in Jerusalem by the new U.S. Ambassador to Israel, Mr. Edward Lawson.

The State Department said that the ceremony would be "simply following normal practice" as Israel's Chief of State is actually in that city.

In a statement issued shortly after eight Arab Ambassadors had protested the move in a meeting with Secretary of State Dulles, the State Department declared that the move "would change in no way the location of the U.S. Embassy in Israel, which is in Tel Aviv."

Well-informed diplomatic sources said that Mr. Lawson is scheduled to present his credentials in Jerusalem tomorrow.

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Democrats Win Control of House; Battle for Senate is Still Undecided

Ike to Propose Bipartisan Policy

WASHINGTON, Wednesday. — President Eisenhower said today that he would invite Democratic leaders in the House to cooperate and confer with him on his legislative programme for the next Congress.

Mr. Eisenhower expressed himself as absolutely astonished and surprised by many of the results of individual contests in yesterday's congressional election.

He stated that he would continue to work for his programme and try to keep the business of the Government running despite his Party's loss of control of the House.

The quest for peace in the world is too urgent to let the political situation in the U.S. stand in the way.

Mr. Eisenhower indicated that he is fairly confident of broad Democratic support for the major part of his foreign policy but expects that there may be some differences on how to pay for it.

He said that there might also be some difference of opinion on economic aspects.

Believes in Mass Support
The President did not view the election results as a repudiation of his programme by the voters.

He believed that the great mass of people believed in what he believed and that the moderate approach of his Administration is the great problem of the day.

The result of the election had no effect so far on whatever he might have had in mind with regard to running for re-election in 1968. He did not say if he had already made up his mind.

The President was questioned about his election campaign statements that a Democratic Congress would mean "cold war" between the Executive and the Legislative branches of the Government.

He replied that no doubt the expression "cold war" was too strong and he regretted using it.

Paris Protests Cairo Radio Incitement
PARIS, Wednesday (Reuters). — The French Government has protested to Egypt against the "Arab Voice" broadcast from Cairo radio praising the attacks by Algerian guerrillas on Monday morning, authoritative sources revealed today.

They said that the Government was indignant at the "intolerable" and "provocative" nature of the broadcast in Algeria. If they continued, it would seriously affect Franco-Egyptian relations.

The French Government has also protested to Cairo against the arrest of three Frenchmen in Egypt a few days ago. Details of the arrests were not disclosed here.

Officials predicted that France would take punitive economic action against Egypt unless Cairo halts broadcasts "inciting Arabs in French North Africa to violence."

Democrats Displace 5 GOP Governors

NEW YORK, Wednesday (Reuters). — Democrats were elected in the place of Republican Governors in five States in yesterday's poll. The Governors were displaced by the millionaires.

Thirty-three Governors were elected in 28 of the contests the party in power retained office. Altogether 18 Republicans and 15 Democrats were elected.

The Democratic Party's victory was a narrow one. The party's victory was a narrow one. The party's victory was a narrow one.

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Outcome Depends on Two States

WASHINGTON, Wednesday. — Democrats and Republicans waged a photo-finish fight for the Senate today, with the outcome riding on two States — New Jersey and Oregon. The position of the parties after the Democrats had captured Montana was — Democrats 47, Republicans 46 and independent 1. But Republican candidates were leading in both undecided States.

Vote Criss-Crosses Usual Party Lines

By JESSE FEL LUBIN
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
NEW YORK, Wednesday. — Fifty million American voters can't be wrong but they sure can be unpredictable. Criss-crossing party lines indiscriminately, they even confused the CBS electronic computer "Univac," so that this closest election in years may be known as the victory of human voters over the mechanical brain.

On the whole voters chose candidates they knew with good records. Thus, two Jews, Mr. Jacob Javits (Rep., New York) and Mr. Abraham Ribicoff (Dem., Connecticut) won state posts with the rest of the state going to the other party. Mr. Javits' pro-Israel record may have helped defeat Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. but his record in Congress on all issues is far superior.

The Democratic Congress will not change President Eisenhower's legislative programme which always depended upon Democratic support.

Whether pro-Israel Democrats such as Representative Emanuel Celler, (Dem., New York), now Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, can rally sufficient strength to stop the State Department's anti-Arab programme, which is far advanced remains to be seen. Mr. Celler told me that he would like to see the State Department's anti-Arab programme, which is far advanced remains to be seen.

The power of investigation will be used by the Democrats and Mr. Celler intends to probe the handling of the State Department's anti-Arab programme, which is far advanced remains to be seen.

Challenge on Mid-East
NEW YORK, Wednesday (UPI). — The Middle East is the only area where a serious effort to change U.S. foreign policy may be made as a result of the Congressional election and Israel's campaign in that connection amounts to a bet on a Democratic election.

This statement was contained in a report from Paris on foreign affairs by "The New York Times" correspondent, Cyrus L. Sulzberger.

U.S. policy under President Eisenhower has sought to persuade Egypt that she is more African than Asian and that her interests lie south of the Suez Canal rather than in the Middle East, he wrote.

Lawson at Embassy
TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Election news was overshadowed by the American Embassy here today by the first visit of the new Ambassador, Mr. Edward Lawson. Members of the staff were introduced to the Ambassador by the Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Francis K. Russell.

P.M.'s Dinner For 'Yad Weizmann' Guests
An assurance to the people of Israel that the state of Israel, whatever their Party affiliation, would "continue to press for a solution along peaceful lines" of the problem of Israel-Arab relations, was given by Lord Jowitt, leader of the Labour Party in the House of Lords. He was addressing a dinner given by the Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill to some 150 guests at the King David Hotel last night bringing to a more intimate close the observances of President Weizmann's second death anniversary, which had been highlighted on Tuesday afternoon at the solemn ceremony at Yad Weizmann.

Present at the dinner were the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice, the Charges d'Affaires of the U.S., U.K. and Canada and their ladies. The half-time score was 2-0.

Notte, 4: Maccabi 2
NOTTINGHAM, Wednesday (Reuters). — Notte County defeated Maccabi Tel Aviv 4-2 in a floodlit game tonight. The half-time score was 2-0.

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